Mecklenburg Jeffersonian.

"The powers granted under the Constitution, being derived from the People of the United States, may be resumed by them, whenever perverted to their injury or oppression."—Madison.

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☞ Letters to the Editor unless containing money in sums of *Five Dollars* or over, must come free of postage, or the amount paid at the office here will be charged to the writer n every instance, and collected as other accounts.

CHARLOTTE

Business Directory.

Taverns.—Charlotte Hotel, by Hampton & Alex ander, one square south of the Courthouse; Mansion House, by H. T. Sloan, 2 doors south of the Courthouse; Carolina Inn, by J. B. Kerr, half a square north of the Courthouse.

Physicians.—Dr. Caldwell, office opposite Char, lotte Hotel; Dr. T. Harris, opposite Mansion House Dr. C. J. Fox, office No. 6, row of Mansion House: Drs. Happoldt & Taylor, office 1st door south of Wm. Carson's Store; Dr. A. Williams, office at his dwelling three squares southwest of the cou rthouse

Lawyers.—Wm. J. Alexander, office two squares south of the Courthouse; James W. Osborne, office 2d door north of the Courthouse; Wm R. Myers, office in Hutchison's buildings; F. H. M'Dowell, office adjoining Mr. Myers'; N. W. Alexander, office at the Mansion House; John F. Hoke, office in Hutchison's buildings.

Merchants.—R. C. Carson & Co., 2d door south of Courthouse; C. E. Moss & Co., 1st door north o courthouse; Elms & Martin, 1st door north of courthouse, on west side of main street; David Parks, 2d door north of Elms & Martin; Wm. Carson, half a square south of courthouse; H. B. Williams 1st door south of the courthouse; Brem & Alexander 2nd door north of the courthouse.

Jewellers and Silversmiths.—Samuel Lawing, opposite Carolina Inn; N. A. F. Brewer, Hutchison's buildings.

Tailors.—Alexander Graham, west wing Irwin's corner; A. Bethune, 2d door north of Charlotte Hotel.

Saddlers and Harnessmakers.—Robert Shaw, 1st door south of Mansion House; A. Montgomery, opposite Carolina Inn.

Carriagemakers.—Overman & Trotter, 2 squares north of the courthouse. They also keep up an extensive blacksmithing establishment.

Blacksmith.—Wm. F. Alexander, next door south of Overman & Trotter.

Auctioneer—William A. Todd.

Bookbinder—William Hunter.

Carpenters.—H. C. Owens; R. M. Sterling; Admiral N. Gray.

Boot and Shoemaker.—William Carlan.

Brickmason.—James Eagle.

Grocers.—R. H. Brawley, next door to Carolina Inn; John O'Farrell, next door to Charlotte Hotel

COUNTY OFFICERS.

Sheriff—T. N. Alexander, office in the courthouse
Superior Court Clerk—J. B. Kerr, office 1st door south of Carolina Inn.
County Court Clerk—C. T. Alexander Jr. office joining that of superior court clerk.
Coroner—Henry C. Owens.

JUST RECEIVED.

THE most valuable MEDICINES in the United States have just been received from the North and are now offered, for the first time, to the citizens of this State. They consist of

THE BLACK (or Allebasi's) SALVE,
ALLEBASI'S HEALTH PILLS,
AND ALLEBASI'S POOR
MAN'S PLASTER.

The SALVE is an invention of old Dr. Kittridge of Mass. It affects more cures, and in a greater variety of cases, than any other Medicine we ever knew. It is a certain cure for Fever Sores, Ulcers, Tumors, Abscesses, Eruptions, Felons, Sore Throat, Quinsey, Leats, Punctures, Burns, Scalds, Bruises, Rhematism chronic or inflammatory, Inflammations of every description, Swellings of every kind, Dropsy, Scarlet Fever, and swelled neck, &c. &c. In some of these complaints ALLEBASI'S HEALTH PILLS should be used. A pamphlet furnished by the Agents, will give full directions.

The PILLS possess many advantages over any other Pills in use; for while they are a thorough cathartic, mild in their operation, leaving the bowels in a strong, active, and healthy condition, they possess alterative virtues unsurpassed by any medicine we ever knew. They collect all the impurities of the system and discharge them from the body, cleansing the very fountain of life, and renovating the whole system. They cure immediately all complaints that have their oirgin in the stomach, such as Bilious and Scarlet Fevers, Cholic, Dyspepsy, Fever and Ague, Headache, Dizziness in the head. Jaundice, Worms, Costiveness, General Debility, Colds, Lung and Liver Complaints, &c. &c. For testimonials, get a pamphlet from the Agents—see directions in pamphlet.

THE PLASTERS, only 12½ cents, are warranted superior to any other Plasters in use. Improvements have been made in these Plasters which supply the defeat which judges notice in all others.—The immediate comfort and ultimate health they secure to those who use them, justify us in saying, buy these Plasters for all pains and weakness in the back, bowels, side, chest, loins, muscles, Chronic Rheumatism, Lung and Liver Complaints, coughs, colds, nervous affections, &c. &c. For certificates and particular directions, see pamphlet furnished by the Agents.

☞ Lyman W. Gilbert, No. 214 Fulton street New York, wholesale dealer in Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, &c. &c., is Proprietor of these Medicines. ☞ For sale by

NELSON P. LILES, Lilesville, Anson Co.
KENDALL & STACY, Wadesboro'.
ELI STEWART, Coburn, Union Co.
B. OATES, Charlotte, N. C.
May 3d, 1844. 59--F.

BLANKS

Of various kinds, printed neatly on good paper for sale at this Office.

Our Foreign Relations.

MR. CALHOUN TO MR. KING.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, Aug. 12, 1844.

SIR: I have laid your despatch No. 1 before the President, who instructs me to make known to you that he has read it with much pleasure, especially the portion which relates to your cordial reception by the King, and his assurance of friendly feelings towards the United States. The President, in particular, highly appreciates the declaration of the King, that in no event would any steps be taken by his Government in the slightest degree hostile, or which would give to the United States just cause of complaint. It was the more gratifying from the fact that our previous information was calculated to make the impression that the Government of France was prepared to unite with Great Britain in a joint protest against the annexation of Texas, and a joint effort to induce her Government to withdraw the proposition to annex, on condition that Mexico should be made to acknowledge her independence. He is happy to infer from your despatch that the information, as far as it relates to France, is, in all probability, without foundation. You did not go further than you ought, in assuring the King that the object of annexation would be pursued with unabated vigor, and in giving your opinion that a decided majority of the American people were in its favor, and that it would certainly be annexed at no distant day. I feel confident that your anticipation will be fully realized at no distant period Every day will tend to weaken that combination of political causes which led to the opposition to the measure, and to strengthen the conviction that it was not only expedient, but just and necessary

You were right in making the distinction between the interests of France and England, in reference to Texas; or rather, I would say, the apparent interests of the two countries. France cannot possibly have any other than commercial interests in desiring to see her preserve her separate independence; while it is certain that England looks beyond, to political interests, to which she apparently attaches much importance. But, in our opinion, the interest of both against the measure is more apparent than real, and that neither France, England, nor even Mexico herself, has any in opposition to it, when the subject is fairly viewed and considered in its whole extent and in all its bearings Thus viewed and considered, and assuming that peace, the extension of commerce, and security, ar objects of primary policy with them, it may, as it seems to me, be readily shown that the policy on the part of those powers which would acquiesce in a measure so strongly desired by both the United States and Texas, for their mutual welfare and safety, as the annexation of the latter to the former, would be far more promotive of these great objects than that which would attempt to resist it.

It is impossible to cast a look at the map of the United States and Texas, and to note the long, artificial, and inconvenient line which divides them, and then to take into consideration the extraordinary increase of population and growth of the former, and the source from which the latter must derive its inhabitants, institutions, and laws, without coming to the conclusion that it is their destiny to be united, and, of course, that annexation is merely a question of *time* and *mode*. Thus regarded, the question to be decided would seem to be, whether it would not be better to permit it to be done now, with the mutual consent of both parties, and the acquiescence of these powers, than to attempt to resist and defeat it. If the former course be adopted, the certain fruits would be, the preservation of peace, great extension of commerce by the rapid settlement and improvement of Texas, and increased security, especially to Mexico. The last, in reference to Mexico, may be doubted, but I hold it not less clear than the other two.

It would be a great mistake to suppose that this Government has any hostile feelings towards Mexico, or any disposition to aggrandize itself at her expense. The fact is the very reverse. It wishes her well, and desires to see her settled down in peace and security; and is prepared, in the event of the annexation of Texas, if not forced into conflict with her, to propose to settle with her the question of boundary, and all others growing out of the annexation, on the most liberal terms. Nature herself has clearly marked the boundary between her and Texas by natural limits too strong to be mistaken.—There are few countries whose limits are so distinctly marked; and it would be our desire, if Texas should be united to us, to see them firmly established, as the most certain means of establishing permanent peace between the two countries, and strengthening and cementing their friendship.

Such would be the certain consequence of permitting the annexation to take place now, with the acquiescence of Mexico; but very different would be the case, if it should be attempted to resist and defeat it, whether the attempt should be successful for the present or not. Any attempt of the kind would, not improbably, lead to a conflict between us and Mexico, and involve consequences, in reference to her and the general peace, long to be deplored on all sides, and difficult to be repaired. But should that not be the case, and the interference of another power defeat the annexation for the present, without the interruption of peace, it would but postpone the conflict, and render it more fierce and bloody whenever it might occur. Its defeat would be attributed to enmity and ambition on the part of that power by whose interference it was occasioned, and excite deep jealousy and resentment on the part of our people, who would be ready to seize the first favorable opportunity to effect by force what was prevented from being done peaceably by mutual consent It is not difficult to see how greatly such a conflict, come when it might, would endanger the general peace, and how much Mexico might be the loser by it.

In the mean time, the condition of Texas would be rendered uncertain, her settlement and prosperity in consequence retarded, and her commerce crippled while the general peace would be rendered much more insecure It could not but greatly affect us. If the annexation of Texas should be permitted to take place peaceably now, as it would without the interference of other powers, the energies of our people would, for a long time to come, be directed to the peaceable pursuits of redeeming, and bringing within the pale of cultivation, improvement, and civilization, that large portion of the continent lying between Mexico on one side, and the British possessions on the other, which is now with little exception a wilderness, with a sparse population, consisting for the most part of wandering Indian tribes. It is our destiny to occupy that vast region; to intersect it with roads and canals; to fill it with cities, towns, villages, farms; to extend over it our religion, customs, constitution, and laws; and to present it as a peaceful and splendid addition to the domains of commerce and civilization. It is our policy to increase by growing and spreading out into unoccupied regions, assimilating all we incorporate. In a word, to increase by accretion, and not through conquest—by the addition of masses held together by the cohesion of force. No system can be more unsuited to the latter process, or better adapted to the former, than our admirable Federal system. If it should not be resisted in its course, it will probably fulfil its destiny, without disturbing our neighbors or putting in jeopardy the general peace; but if it be opposed by foreign interference, a new direction would be given to our energy, much less favorable to harmony with our neighbors and to the general peace of the world. The change would be undesirable to us, and much less in accord with what I have assumed to be primary objects of policy on the part of France, England, and Mexico.

But, to descend to particulars, it is certain that England, like France, desires the independence of Texas, with a view to commercial connections, it is not less so that one of the leading motives of England for desiring it is the hope that, through her diplomacy and influence, negro slavery may be abolished there, and ultimately, by consequence, in the United States, and throughout the whole of the continent, is an object ardently desired by her, we have decisive proof in the declaration of the Earl of Aberdeen, delivered to this Department with Mr. Pakenham, also to be found among the documents transmitted to Congress with the Texan treaty; that she has used her influence and and diplomacy to effect it there, the same document, with the correspondence of this Department with Mr. Pakenham, also to be found among the documents, furnishes proof not less conclusive; that one of the objects of abolishing it there is to facilitate its abolition in the U. States, and throughout the continent, is manifest from the declaration of the Abolition party and societies in England. In fact, there is good reason to believe that the scheme of abolishing it in Texas, with the view to its abolition in the United States, and over the continent, originated with the prominent members of the party in the United States, and was first broached by them in the so-called World's Convention, held in London in the year 1840, and through its agency brought to the notice of the British Government.

Now, I hold not only that France can have no interest in the consummation of this grand scheme, which England hopes to accomplish through Texas, if she can defeat the annexation, but that her interests and those of all the continental powers of Europe, are directly and deeply opposed to it.

It is too late in the day to contend that humanity and philanthropy is the great policy of England in attempting to abolish African slavery on this continent. I do not question but what humanity may have been one of her leading motives for the abolition of the African slave trade, and that it may have had a considerable influence in abolishing slavery in her West India possessions, aided, indeed by the fallacious calculation that the labor of the negroes would be at least as profitable, if not more so in consequence of the measure. She acted on the principle that tropical products can be produced cheaper by free African labor and East India labor than by slave labor She knew full well the value of such products to her commerce, navigation, navy, manufactures, revenue, and power. She was not ignorant that the support and the maintenance of her political preponderance depended on her tropical possessions, and had no intention of diminishing their productiveness, nor any anticipation that such would be the effect, when the scheme of abolishing slavery in her colonial possessions was adopted. On the contrary, she calculated to combine philanthropy with profit and power, as is not unusual with fanaticism. Experience has convinced her of the fallacy of her calculations. She has failed in all her objects. The labor of her negroes has proved far less productive, without affording the consolation of having improved their condition.

The experiment has turned out to be a costly one. She expended nearly one hundred millions of dollars in indemnifying the owners of the emancipated slaves. It is estimated that the increased price paid since by the people of Great Britain for sugar and other tropical productions, in consequence of the measure is equal to half that sum, and that twice that amount has been expended in the suppression of the slave trade—making, together, two hundred and fifty millions of dollars as the cost of the experiment. Instead of realizing her hope, the result has been a sad disappointment. Her tropical products have fallen off to a vast amount. Instead of supplying her own wants and those of nearly all Europe with them, as formerly, she has now in some of the most important articles, scarcely enough to supply her own. What is worse, her own colonies are actually consuming sugar, produced by slave labor brought direct to England, or refined in bond, and exported and sold in her colonies, as cheap or cheaper than they can be produced there; while the slave trade instead of diminishing, has been in fact carried on to a greater extent than ever. So disastrous has been the result, that her fixed capital vested in tropical possessions, estimated at the value of nearly five hundred millions of dollars, is said to stand on the brink of ruin.

But this is not the worst. While this costly scheme has had such ruinous effects on the tropical productions of Great Britain, it has given a powerful stimulus, followed by a corresponding increase of products, to those countries which have had the good sense to shun her example. There has been vested, it is estimated by them, in the production of tropical products, since 1808, in fixed capital, nearly four thousand millions of dollars, wholly dependent on slave labor. In the same period the value of their products have been estimated to have risen from about seventy-two millions of dollars annually to nearly two hundred and twenty millions, while the whole of the fixed capital of Great Britain vested in cultivating tropical products, both in the East and West Indies, is estimated at only about eight hundred and thirty millions of dollars, and the value of the products annually at about fifty millions of dollars. To present a still more striking view: of three articles of tropical products—sugar, coffee, and cotton—the British possessions, including the West and East Indies and Mauritius, produced in 1842, of sugar, only 3,993,774 cwt.; while Cuba, Brazil, and the United States, excluding other countries having tropical possessions, produced 9,600,000 cwt.; of coffee, the British possessions produced only 27,393,003, while Cuba and Brazil produced 201,595,125 pounds; and of cotton, the British possessions, including shipments to China, only 137,443,446 pounds, while the United States alone produced 790,479,275 pounds.

The above facts and estimates have all been drawn from a British periodical of high standing and authority,* and are believed to be entitled to credit.—This vast increase of capital and production on the part of those nations who have continued their former policy towards the negro race, compared with that of Great Britain, indicates a corresponding relative increase of the means of commerce, navigation, manufactures, wealth, and power. It is no longer a question of doubt that the great source of the wealth, prosperity, and power of the more civilized nations of the temperate zone, especially Europe, where the arts have made the greatest advance, depends in a great degree on the exchange of their products with those of the tropical region. So great has been the advance made in the arts, both chemical and mechanical, within the last few generations, that all the old civilized nations can, with but a small part of their labor and capital, supply their respective wants, which tends to limit within narrow bounds the amount of the commerce between them and forces them all to seek for markets in the tropical regions and the more newly settled portions of the globe. Those who can best succeed in commanding those markets, have the best prospect of outstripping the others in the career of commerce, navigation, manufactures, wealth and power.

This is seen and felt by British statesmen, and, has opened their eyes to the errors which they have committed. The question now with them is, how shall it be counteracted? What has been done cannot be undone. The question is, by what means can Great Britain regain and keep a superiority in tropical cultivation, commerce, and influence? Or shall that be abandoned, and other nations be suffered to acquire the supremacy, even to the extent of supplying British markets, to the destruction of the capital already vested in their production? These are the questions, which now profoundly occupy the greatest influence over her councils.

In order to regain her superiority, she not only seeks to revive and increase her own capacity to produce tropical productions, but to diminish and destroy the capacity of those who have so far outstriped her in consequence of her error. In pursuit of the former, she has cast her eyes to her East India possessions, to Central and Eastern Africa, with the view of establishing colonies there, and even to restore, substantially, the slave trade itself, under the specious name of transporting free laborers from Africa to her West India possessions, in order, if possible, to compete successfully with those who have refused to follow her suicidal policy. But those all afford but uncertain and distant hopes of recovering her lost superiority Her main reliance is on the other alternative, to cripple or destroy the productions of her successful rivals.—There is but one way by which it can be done, and that is, by abolishing African slavery throughout this continent; and that she openly avows to be the constant object of her policy and exertions. It matters not how or for what motive it may be done, whether it be by diplomacy, influence, or force—by secret or open means; and, whether the motive be humane or selfish, without regard to manner, means, or motive, the thing itself, should it be accomplished, would put down all rivalry, and give her the undisputed supremacy in supplying her own wants and those of the rest of the world, and thereby more than fully retrieve what she has lost by her errors. It would give her the monopoly of tropical productions, which I shall next proceed to show.

What would be the consequence, if this object of her unceasing solicitude and exertions should be effected by the abolition of negro slavery throughout this continent, some idea may be formed from the immense diminution of productions, as has been shown, which has followed abolition in her West India possessions. But, as great as that has been, it is nothing compared to what would be the effect, if she should succeed in abolishing slavery in the United States, Cuba, Brazil, and throughout this continent. The experiment in her own colonies was made under the most favorable circumstances It was brought about gradually and peaceably, by the steady and firm operation of the parent country armed with complete power to prevent or crush at once all insurrectionary movements on the part of the negroes, and able and disposed to maintain to the full the political and social ascendency of their former slaves. It is not at all wonderful that the change of the relations of master and slave took place under such circumstances without violence and bloodshed, and that order and peace should have been since preserved. Very different would be the result of abolition, should it be effected by her influence and exertions, in the possessions of other countries on this continent, and especially in the U States, Cuba, and Brazil, the great cultivators of the principal tropical productions of America. To form a correct conception of what would be the result with them, we must look not to Jamaica, but to St. Domingo, for an example. The change would be followed by unforgiving hate between the two races, and end in a bloody and deadly struggle between them for the superiority. One or the other would have to be subjugated, extirpated, or expelled, and desolation would overspread their territories, as in St. Domingo, from which it would take centuries to recover. The end would be, that the superiority in cultivating the great tropical staples would be transferred from them to the British tropical possessions.

*Blackwood's Magazine for June, 1844.

They are of vast extent, and those beyond the Cape of Good Hope possessed of an unlimited amount of labor, standing ready, by the aid of British capital, to supply the deficit which would be occasioned by destroying the tropical productions of the United States, Cuba, Brazil, and other countries cultivated by slave labor on this continent, so soon as this increased price, in consequence, would yield a profit. It is the successful competition of that labor which keeps the prices of the great tropical staples so low as to prevent their cultivation with profit in the possessions of Great Britain by what she is pleased to call free labor. If she can destroy its competition, she would have a monopoly in those productions. She has all the means of furnishing an unlimited supply: vast and fertile possessions in both Indies, boundless command of capital and labor, and ample power to suppress disturbances and preserve order throughout her wide domains.

It is unquestionable that she regards the abolition of slavery in Texas as a most important step towards this great object of policy, so much the aim of her solicitude and exertions, and the defeat of the annexation of Texas to our Union as indispensable to the abolition of slavery there. She is too sagacious not to see what a fatal blow it would give to slavery in the United States, and how certainly its abolition with us would abolish it over the whole continent, and thereby give her a monopoly in the productions of the great tropical staples, and the command of the commerce, navigation, and manufactures of the world, with an established naval ascendency and political preponderance. To this continent the blow would be calamitous beyond description. It would destroy, in a great measure, the cultivation and production of the great tropical staples, amounting annually in value to nearly three hundred millions of dollars—the food which stimulates and upholds almost every other branch of its industry, commerce, navigation, and manufactures. The whole, by their joint influence, are rapidly spreading population, wealth, improvement, and civilization over the whole continent, and vivifying by their overflow the industry of Europe, thereby increasing its population, wealth, and advancement in the arts, in power, and civilization.

Such must be the result, should Great Britain succeed in accomplishing the constant object of her desire and exertions—the abolition of negro slavery over this continent—and towards the effecting of which she regards the defeat of the annexation of Texas to our Union so important. Can it be possible that Governments so enlightened and sagacious as those of France and the other great continental powers can be so blinded by the plea of philanthropy as not to see what must inevitably follow, be her motive what it may, should she succeed in her object? It is little short of mockery to talk of philanthropy, with the examples before us of the effects of abolishing negro slavery in her own colonies, in St. Domingo, and the Northern States of our Union, where statistical facts, not to be shaken, prove that the freed negro, after the experience of sixty years, is in a far worse condition than in the other States, where he has been left in his former condition. No; the effect of what is called abolition, where the number is few, is not to raise the inferior race to the condition of freemen, but to deprive the negro of the guardian care of his owner, subject to all the depression and oppression belonging to his inferior condition. But, on the other hand, where the number is great, and bears a large proportion to the whole population, it would be still worse. It would be to substitute for the existing relation a deadly strife between the two races, to end in subjection, expulsion, or extirpation of one or the other: and such would be the case over the greater part of this continent where negro slavery exists. It would not end there, but would in all probability, extend, by its example, the war of races over all South America, including Mexico, and extending to the Indian as well as to the African race, and make the whole one scene of blood and destruction.

Dismissing, then, the stale and unfounded plea of philanthropy, can it be that France and the other great continental powers, seeing what must be the result of the policy for the accomplishment of which England is constantly exerting herself, and that the defeat of the annexation of Texas is so important towards its consummation, are prepared to back or countenance her in her efforts to effect either?—What possible motives can they have to favor her cherished policy? Is it not better for them that they should be supplied with tropical products, in exchange for their labor, from the United States, Brazil, Cuba, and this continent generally, than to be dependent on one great monopolizing power for their supply? Is it not better that they should receive them at the low prices which competition, cheaper means of production, and nearness of market, would furnish them by the former, than to give the high prices which monopoly, dear labor, and great distance from market would impose? Is it not better that their labor should be exchanged with a new continent, rapidly increasing in the population and capacity for consuming, and which would furnish, in the course of a few generations, a market nearer to them, and of almost unlimited extent, for the products of their industry and arts, than with old and distant regions whose population has long since reached its growth?

The above contains those enlarged views of policy which, it seems to me, the enlightened European statesman ought to take in making up his opinion on the subject of the annexation of Texas, and the grounds, as it may be inferred, on which England vainly opposes it. They certainly involve considerations of the deepest importance, and demanding the greatest attention. Viewed in connection with them, the question of annexation becomes one of the first magnitude, not only to Texas and the United States, but to this continent and Europe. They are presented, that you may use them on all suitable occasions where you think they may be with effect, in your correspondence (where it can be done with propriety) or otherwise. The President relies with confidence on your sagacity, prudence, and zeal.—Your mission is one of the first magnitude at all times, but especially now; and he feels assured nothing will be left undone on your part to do justice to the country and the Government in reference to this great measure.

I have said nothing as to our right of treating

with Texas without consulting Mexico; you so fully understand the grounds on which we rest our right, and are so familiar with all the facts necessary to maintain them, that it was not thought necessary to add any thing in reference to it.

I am, sir, very respectfully your obedient servant,

J. C. CALHOUN.

Hon. Wm. R. King, &c.

State Legislature.

In Senate.

Wednesday, Dec. 18th, 1844.

Mr. Dockery, from the Committee on Finance, reported the bill to re assess the lands of the State, which was read.

Mr. Waddell, from the Judiciary Committee, reported the bill to give exclusive jurisdiction to the Superior Courts of Yancy, Buncombe, Henderson and Haywood, Macon and Cherokee, in all cases where the intervention of a Jury may be necessary and recommended its passage.

Mr. Woodfin presented a bill to lay off and establish a turnpike road from Raleigh to the Buncombe Turnpike Road, and thence to the line of the State of Georgia, which was referred to the Committee on Internal Improvements.

The Senate took up the unfinished business of yesterday, being the bill introduced on a former day by Mr. Shepard, to amend an act passed January, 1841, entitled "an act to secure the State against any and every liability incurred for the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road Company and for the relief of the same." The vote was then taken on the motion of Mr. Francis to Strike out the second section, which motion was negatived ayes 19, noes 30. The bill then passed by ayes 28, noes 18.

House of Commons.

Received from the Senate a message informing that they had passed the following resolution and asking the concurrence of the House.

Resolved, That a message be sent to the House of Commons, proposing to raise a joint select committee of four on the part of each House, to inquire whether it would not be proper for the present General Assembly to make some public manifestation of respect for the memory of the late William Gaston; and if so, to inquire further what means should be adopted, for the purpose of testifying the high and abiding veneration in which the exalted virtues and talents of the deceased are held by the citizens of North Carolina.

The House, on motion, unanimously concurred therein.

Mr. Leathers presented the following resolution, which was adopted—yeas 69, nays 41—and ordered to be engrossed and sent to the Senate for concurrence:

Whereas there appears from the report of the committee on Finance, that there is a deficiency of eighty-one dollars in the public Treasury, therefore.

Resolved, That John H. Wheeler, Treasurer, be requested by Charles L. Hinton, the Treasurer elect, to pay into the Public Treasury the said sum of eighty-one dollars, and upon refusal of the said Wheeler to pay the said eighty one dollars that the Attorney General of the State be and he is hereby directed, to bring suit against said Wheeler on his official bond, for the recovery of the amount aforesaid.

The Resolution was advocated by Messrs. Poindexter, Paine, and Cherry, and opposed by Mr. Shepard.

Senate.

Thursday, Dec. 19.

Mr. Dockery from the Committee on that subject, reported the following resolutions which was adopted.

Resolved, That his Excellency Governor Graham be and he is hereby requested to procure estimates of the probable cost by some competent architect of two fences around the Public Square of sufficient dimensions—one to be built of hammered stone entire, and the other of stone foundation and iron railing above, particularly showing the difference in the cost of the two; and that he report to the next Legislature.

Mr. Waddell, from the Judiciary Committee, to whom was referred the Resolution directing an inquiry into the expediency of giving to the Courts of Law jurisdiction of equitable claims not exceeding fifty dollars, reported a bill to that effect, which was read the first time and passed.

Mr. Joyner from the Committee on Internal Improvement to whom was referred so much of the Governor's Message as relates to the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road Company, reported a bill to authorize the said Company to issue bonds to the amount of one hundred thousand dollars, to redeem a like amount of bonds issued under the act for the relief of said Company; which was read and ordered to be printed.

The bill concerning Jury Trials was then taken up and read a third time and passed—ayes 28, noes 20.

Received from the Commons a message concurring in the proposition of the Senate to raise a Joint Select Committee to enquire into the propriety of making some public manifestation of respect for the memory of the late William Gaston, and stating that Messrs. Washington, Poindexter, Graves and Ellis form their part of the Joint Committee on the subject; whereupon the Speaker announced that Messrs. Cameron of Halifax, Pasteur and Francis form the committee on the part of the Senate.

The Senate then took up the bill heretofore introduced by Mr. Shepard in regard to the Raleigh and Gaston Road. The following is a copy of the bill.

A bill to amend an act, passed January, 1841, entitled "an act to secure the State against any and every liability incurred for the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road Company, and for the relief of the same."

Whereas by documents laid before the Senate, it appears that the act, passed January, 1841, entitled "an act to secure the State against any and every liability incurred for the Raleigh and Gaston [Rail Road] Company and for the relief of the same," has been executed in such a manner, that a doubt may arise as to the meaning of the Legislature, whereby the State may eventually sustain losses never contemplated without adequate security:

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That the Governor of the State be directed, at the next renewal of the bonds required to be given by the sixth section of said act of Jan'y 12th, 1841, to require the several obligors to execute bonds in conformity with the provisions of said act; and in case any obligor or obligors shall refuse so to do, he is hereby directed to take such legal proceeding as may best secure the interest of the State.

II. *And be it further enacted*, That it was the intention and meaning of said act of 1841, that all the real and personal estate of said Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road Company should be held by the State as a security first to discharge all the responsibilities the State had incurred under said act, and the surplus, if any, should be then appropriated to discharge the liabilities the State had incurred under the previous act of 1838-'39.

Mr. Biggs moved to add the following to the second section of the bill: "Yet from the documents aforesaid it appears that the Governor and Attorney General have taken bonds from the Stockholders and subscribers which only bind them to pay the deficiency of five hundred thousand dollars endorsed by the act of 1838-'39, after applying the proceeds arising from the sale of all the real and personal estate of said Company" Said amendment was rejected—ayes 5, noes 42.

Mr. Biggs then moved to amend the bill by adding the following: "And be it further enacted, that as a heavy loss will be sustained by the State upon her endorsements for the Rail Road Company, it is the opinion of this General Assembly that the majority of the Legislature of 1838, who passed a law endorsing the bonds of said Company for five hundred thousand dollars are responsible for said loss." Said amendment was rejected—ayes 22, noes 27.

Mr. Biggs again moved to amend the bill by adding the following: "And be it further enacted, that as a heavy loss will be sustained by the State upon her endorsements for the said Company, it is the opinion of this General Assembly that the majority of the Legislature of 1840, who passed a law endorsing the bonds of said Company for three hundred thousand dollars, which had been endorsed by the Legislature of 1838, are responsible for said loss." Said amendment was rejected by the following vote. Those who voted for the amendment are

Messrs. Biggs, Boyd, Cameron, Eaton, Ethridge, Exum, Gavin, Gwynn, Hester, Holmes, Melvin, Pasteur, Reich, Speight, Stallings, Stowe, Thompson, of Wake, Tomlinson, Walker and Wilson—20.

Those who voted against the amendment are:—Messrs. Albright, Bogle, Boyden, Cooper, Dockery, Edwards, Elliott, Francis, Halsey, Hargrave, Hellen, Hill, Jefferson, Joyner, of Halifax, Joyner of Pitt, Lindsay, McMillan, Moody, Pharr, Shepard, Smith, Tayloe, Thompson of Bertie, Waddell, Woodfin, and Worth—27.

The bill then passed by a vote of 28 to 18, and was ordered to be engrossed.

House of Commons.

Mr Bond (Whig) who voted in the majority yesterday, on the resolution relative to John H Wheeler, moved to reconsider the vote by which the same was adopted.

Mr. L. C. Payne moved that the said motion be indefinitely postponed.

Mr. Haughton opposed the reconsideration, and contended first that the amendment proposed by Mr Bond would put the Attorney General to the trouble of running over the whole State to find out whom he should sue; second, that all admitted the deficit occurred under Mr. Wheeler's administration; 3d, that Mr. Wheeler's friends wished to avoid a judicial investigation; and fourth, it would undo what we did yesterday.

Mr. Shepard, of Wake, replied to him, and we really did pity Mr Haughton, for he will ever remember Mr. Shepard. Mr Bond moved to reconsider with the view of offering a resolution (which was read) which proposed to authorize the Attorney General to sue whomsoever he thought was liable; and to effect this he need not run over the State for witnesses, but only consult the books of the Treasury, and the report of the Committee on Finance; that he believed the deficit occurred under Mr. Hinton's administration, because he paid without warrant and Col. Wheeler by warrant, of the Speaker. That Mr. Wheeler's friends desired a judicial investigation, and that, too, of the widest range. The Federalists seemed anxious to sue Wheeler, and he was for suing whomsoever the Attorney General thought was liable, whether it was Wheeler, Hinton, or the Doorkeeper. The idea that to reconsider was a censure upon the House, was ridiculous, and was equally strong as an argument against any and every motion to reconsider. Mr. Shepard also said that, if disposed, he could show that the Governor had drawn money out of the Treasury contrary to law; but as he believed the Governor to have acted honestly, he would not introduce a resolution, and arraign him. The Legislature, said Mr. S., passed a resolution declaring that no more money should be drawn out of the treasury for new works, and yet it was done. Mr. Shepard read from the Treasurer's Report to show the fact.

Messrs. Poindexter and Paine then spoke.

Mr. Moore then pounced on Mr Shepard.

Mr. Shepard replied, and said he would now call the attention of the House to another fact, and it was this: that the Governor had charged per diem pay as President of the Internal Improvement Board, to which he was most clearly not entitled.

Mr. Moore then rose and said that he had understood, and believed that Mr. Shepard was a very able lawyer; but with all his acknowledged legal ability, he could not prove what he had stated. He said that the Governor was at least as able a lawyer as Mr. S. and knew if he was entitled to his per diem pay as President of the Board of Internal Improvement.

Mr. Shepard replied that the statute was express, and was in the first vol. Rev. Code, under "Internal Improvement." The statute, by the first section, says the Governor is ex officio President of the fund and that there shall be two Commissioners.—The second section says that the "said Commissioners" shall receive a certain sum. Now, said Mr. S. the law is so plain that he who runs may read. The gentleman cannot deny it.

Here the debate ended; and the question on the indefinite postponement of Mr. Bond's motion was decided in the affirmative—yeas 61, nays 53.

Mr. Fleming presented a Protest, which, by the House, was ordered to be spread upon the Journal.

In the Senate.

Friday, Dec. 20.

Mr. Woodfin presented a bill to provide for holding a session of the Supreme Court once a year in the western part of the State, which was read and referred to the Judiciary Committee.

On motion of Mr. Stowe, the bill to change the location of the Court House of Lincoln was taken up and read the third time and passed by ayes 26, noes 22. Said bill was ordered to be engrossed.

The bill to amend the Revised Statutes concerning Clerks and Registers was then taken up, amended, and read the second time and passed.

Mr. Waddell, from the Judiciary Committee, to whom was referred the resolution directing an inquiry into the expediency of so amending the law as to require a *pro rata* distribution of the trust funds in all cases of deeds of trust, reported a bill concerning deeds, mortgages, and assignments in trust, which was read the first time and passed.

House of Commons.

Mr. Lord, from the committee on Propositions and Grievances, reported unfavorably on the petition from Pasquotank relative to Davis Hooker; the petition from Surry relative to a slope over the Forge Dam in Fisher's River; the petitions from Orange and Burke relative to elections for constables; on the location of a new county, named La Fayette; and on the petition from citizens, of Halifax, Warren, and Northampton, praying the erection of a new county out of portions of said counties. Which report was concurred in, and the committee discharged from the further consideration of these subjects.

The House then proceeded to the order of the day and took up the bill to locate the residence of the Judges of the Superior Courts; and after some time spent thereon,

On motion, the House took a recess till 3 o'clock, P M.

The House met at the appointed hour, and resumed the consideration of the bill to locate the residence of Judges. After considerable time spent therein, the House adjourned.

House of Commons.

After the transaction of some unimportant business, the House proceeded to the order of the day, being the bill to locate the Judges. Said bill, after several ineffectual attempts to amend it, passed its second reading.

Received from the Governor a message urging upon the attention of the Assembly the importance of collecting, within our own State, material for the Colonial History of North Carolina. The message was sent to the Senate, proposing to print it.

Mr. Washington, from the committee on the subject, reported a resolution for inclosing the Capitol Square, which was read the first time and passed.

The House took a recess till 3 o'clock.

The House met at the appointed time, when the engrossed bill to amend an Act entitled An Act to change the location of the Court House of Montgomery county, and for other purposes, was read the second and third times, passed, and ordered to be enrolled.

JEFFERSONIAN:

Charlotte, North-Carolina.

FRIDAY EVENING, JANUARY 3, 1845.

"The great popular party is already rallied almost *en masse* around the banner which is leading the party to its final triumph. The few that still lag will soon be rallied under the ample folds: on that banner is inscribed Free Trade; Low Duties; No Debt; Separation from Banks; Economy; Retrenchment, and a Strict adherence to the constitution. Victory in such a cause will be great and glorious and if its principles be faithfully and firmly adhered to after it is achieved, much will it redound to the honor of those by whom it will have been won; and long will it perpetuate the liberty and prosperity of the country."—*John C. Calhoun.*

☞ We are requested to announce Col. William H Neal, of Mecklenburg County, a candidate for Brigadier General of the 11th Brigade, North Carolina Militia, *vice* Gen'l Means resigned.

☞ We are authorized to announce Maj. Robt. S. Young, of Cabarrus, a candidate for Brigadier General of the 11th Brigade North Carolina Militia in place of Gen. Means, resigned.

POST OFFICE.

The Post Office in Charlotte has been removed to the first door north of Thomas Trotter's Jewellery Store, midway between the Charlotte Hotel and the Mansion House. It will be kept open constantly for the delivery of letters and papers from 6 o'clock in the morning to 8 o'clock in the evening—except on Sundays, when it will be kept open for one hour after the arrival of the northern and southern mails. J. W. HAMPTON, P. M.

Jan. 1, 1845.

☞ The Editor took the liberty last week of going off on a Christmas "spree," and has not yet returned A friend has done the best he could this week, as a substitute. The Editor will be at his post again in a day or two.

THE LEGISLATURE,

As our readers can see by our synopsis of their proceedings, are doing actually *nothing at all*—Next Monday they have agreed to adjourn, and no measure of any importance has yet been passed into a law. For this direliction of duty and useless expense to the people, the whigs in the legislature are responsible,—they have now, since their lawless expulsion of Mr. Senator Ennett, a majority in both Houses, and upon them rests the responsibility of sitting so long, spending so much of the people's money, and *doing nothing* for the interest or welfare of the State.

CONGRESS

Seems to be progressing with business much better than our State Legislature. The House of Representatives have passed the Independent Treasury Bill by a large majority. Better have let this alone until Col. Polk came in. There are no less than five sets of Resolutions before the House, and two before the Senate for the re-annexation of Texas to the Union. We hope this session of Congress will not terminate without passing some one of these sets of Resolutions—Col. Benton's excepted. A Report has been made in the Senate in favor of reducing the rates of postage, and to abolish, to a certain extent, the franking privilege to members of Congress and others. We are opposed to those "Reforms." The impression seems to prevail at Washington, that Texas will be annexed to the Union this session. We hope such may be the case.

DISGRACEFUL PARTY TYRANNY:

The Federal majority in the Senate of our State legislature, have just perpetrated an outrage upon the character and individual rights of a member of that body, and upon justice and the common usages of legislative bodies, never equalled in the annals of legislation. We allude to the case of the Senator from Onslow County, William Ennett, Esq.—The facts of the case are simply these:

In consequence of the absence from home of the Sheriff of Onslow, when Mr. Ennett left for Raleigh, he could not procure his certificate of election, and had to come on to Raleigh without it. But his friends at home promised to obtain it for him, and have it at Raleigh in time for him to take his seat the first day of the Session. He came to Raleigh in this condition On Sunday night the day before the Legislature met, he says in an affidavit, that some person came to his room and delivered to him a certificate signed by the Sheriff of Onslow, and with that certificate he appeared in the Senate the next morning, and stated to the clerk of the Senate, that he did not know whether or no the certificate was genuine. Upon this certificate he took his seat. Parties were then *tied* in the Senate, and all recollect how long the federal Senators kept the body from organizing. Finally the Democrats agreed to elect Col. *Gaither*, a federalist, Speaker, in order that the Senate might be organized and the public business proceeded with. This left 25 Democratic and 24 whig Senators—a majority of *one* for the democrats. To abolish this majority, some expedient must be adopted by the Federalists, and they agreed to attack and sacrifice Mr. *Ennett*, on account of his certificate;—and they succeeded by offering and passing resolutions *to expell him from the Senate!* On Saturday the 21st ult., after several day's discussion, and after spending some three thousand dollars of the people's money, they passed resolutions expelling Mr. Ennett from the Senate—yeas 24, nays 24, Mr. Speaker Gaither voting in the affirmative.

This is an unparalleled outrage. All knew Mr. Ennett had been elected a Senator from Onslow; and it was not necessary that he should produce a certificate at all, in order to take his seat. Any other reliable evidence was sufficient. And before these resolutions of expulsion were passed Mr. Ennett received another certificate from the Sheriff of Onslow, which all admitted to be genuine. Why, then, expell him? Simply that the federalists with the aid of their Speaker, might have a majority in the Senate. For this and to wreck their vengeance on a Democrat, they consumed more than a week of the session, and spent a round sum of the people's money. How do the people like this?

But the cream of this matter is found in the course of Mr. Francis, the Senator from Haywood, Macon, &c It seems that the federalists in the Senate, soon after they started in this work of destroying the Democratic majority in the Senate, got scared at the enormity of their course To make a gap to creep out at, they put up this creature *Francis* to offer a set of emolient resolutions, which they said the poor Democrats—and Mr. Ennett in particular, ought to accept with alacrity. The amount of his resolutions was—that as Mr. Ennett was a man of good character heretofore, but "very ignorant," and was doubtless made a tool of by others, they would therefore not expel him, but that he should stand up in his place and be reprimanded by the Speaker! This, of course, was promply voted down by the Democrats, as an insult. And if it had been offered by any one else than Francis, it would not have been so bad. But for such a man as Michael Francis, who, from his beastly habits, is considered almost a nuisence in his own country, to be thus insulting an honest respectable man like Wm. Ennett, is an outrage unpardonable—and the federal Senators to a man backed him in it! The people will settle with these boys. Michael Francis will never go to the Senate again from Haywood, Macon and Cherokee, while William Ennett is before this time again in his seat, re-elected by the Democracy of Onslow, whose rights in his person had been so grossly outraged by the federal Senators.

OREGON.

We are pleased to see that Mr. Atchison has introduced a bill into the U. S Senate to organize a territorial government in Oregon. This is right—Oregon is ours, and Great Britain has been in possession of the country long enough. The federal Senators tried to have the bill referred to the Committee on Foreign relations—a committee made up of federal British members, who would kill it, but they were voted down, 20 to 24. It was then referred to a Select Committee, composed of Messrs. *Atchison*, chairman, *Walker*, Rives, Crittenden, and *Allen*—three friends to two enemies. There is some hope now of this measure passing, or, at least having a fair hearing.

PRESIDENT POLK.

We observe that the citizens of Charleston, S C., have held a large meeting, and passed resolutions congratulating Col. Polk on his elevation to the Presidency, and expressing their good wishes for his success in administering the government. They also invite him to pay their city a visit as he goes on to Washington to assume the duties of the Presidency.

The Democratic Association of Mecklenburg are before you, gentlemen. We a month since passed similar resolutions, and gave an invitation to Gov. Polk to visit his native County on his way to Washington. And we hope to see him here in the ensuing February.

☞ The last Nashville Union says, that Gen. Jackson and Col. Polk were both in fine health on the 20th ult. Gen. Jackson seemed more lively and vigorous than for some time past.

☞ It is said *Col. Benton* has become very friendly with John Quincy Adams. This is a fit association. We expected as much, when we heard the feds here praising Benton. He is now the decided favorite of many of our whigs—Clay not excepted, since the election.

☞ When the Editor returns, he will pay his respects to the Editor of the Fayetteville Observer. This is no threat, Mr. O.

☞ Owing to sickness and the absence of our hands, we have to insert some advertisements twice this week. We hope to escape the necessity of a like occurrence in future.

MARRIED,

In this County on the 24th ult., by the Rev. Cyrus Johnston, Capt. *W. Taylor Stitt* to Miss *Harriet R. Young*—all for annexation.

In this County, on the 2nd inst., by the Rev. H B. Cunningham, Mr. GEORGE L. CAMPBELL, to Miss MARY J. SOMERVILLE, both of Paw Creek.

In this County on the 17th ult., by Rev. John Hunter, Mr. JOHN HUNTER, to Miss MARTHA COLTHARP.

In Concord on the 19th inst., by Rev. Wm. G. Harter, Mr. WASHINGTON McGRAW to Miss MARGARET WILLIS.

Also, at the same time and place, by the same, Mr. JOSHUA SETTER to Miss CATHARINE BARNHARDT.

DIED,

In this town, on the 27th inst., HARRIET ELIZABETH CALDWELL, daughter of Dr. D. T. Caldwell, aged 2 years and 8 months.

In Iredell County, on the 20th of November last, ALEX. TORRENCE, Esq., aged 72 years, leaving four children and a large circle of friends to mourn his departure.

Another Revolutionary Soldier gone!

Died, at the residence of I. S. Alexander, Esq., near this town, on the 27th ult., after a tedious illness, Major THOMAS ALEXANDER, in the 92d year of his age. Few men have lived so peaceful and quiet a life as that led by the venerable dead. Bold and independent in his nature, he took an active part in the early scenes of the Revolution.—And, after the close of that memorable struggle, he lived in peace and quiet, devoting the energies of a strong mind and patriotic heart to the development and improvement of the blessings thus achieved for posterity. All who ever knew him, knew him only—as a man, sternly honest and sincere; as a parent and friend, affectionate and kind; as a citizen, upright and devoted to what he believed the best interests of his country—and, as a christian, devoutly pious. He had been for near forty years a ruling elder in Sugar Creek Church. He has now entered into his rest—a Holy man is gathered unto his fetters: "May my end be like his,"—without blemish or reproach, to enter the mansions of eternal bliss. ☞ ***

List of Letters

REMAINING in the Post Office at Charlotte, N. C., on the 1st day of January, 1845, to wit:

A.
Dr. A. F. Alexander,
Miss Sarah J. Alexander,
Adam Alexander,
Wm. Alexander,
Ira Alexander,
Dr. M. W. Alexander,
Isaac Adams,

B.
Sarah Beatty,
Sam. Berryhill 2,
Azariah Baily,
Josiah Bradshaw,
Mrs. A. S. Berry,
Robt. Buchanan,
Wm. Branson,
James Barnette,
Mr. Brackett.
Stephen M. Boozer,
George Branner,
Wm. S. Banker,

C.
Clerk of Mecklenburg County Court,
Rev. H. B. Cunningham,
V. G. Clarke,
Mrs. Eunice A. Carter,
David F. Cowan,
S. C. Caldwell,

D.
Allen W. Davis,
John S. Davis,
James Dougherty.

E.
James S. Early,
Mr. Erwin,
Alexander Ervin.

F.
R. G. Flannagan.

G.
Rev. John Gifford,
Henry J. Garmon,

H.
Robt. B. Hunter,
James Hipp.
Houston & Grier,
R. M. Herron,
W. H. Hovey 2,
Philo Henderson,

J.
Wm. Johnston,
Wm. Jack,
Mrs. Mary Jones,
Isaac Jones,
James Johnston.
Miss Mary E. Johnston.

K.
Harvey Kennedy.

L.
Mason R. Lyon,
Mrs. E. Lemmonds,
J. M. Long.
M. H. Lemonds,
Josiah G. Lewis,
Daniel Ledwell,
Mrs. Mary Lentile.

M.
Robert McGey,
Hugh McCahan,
James McCay,
W. P. McClelland,
Dr. S. McClanahan,
Joseph McCombs,
Thomas Mack,
James McLeod,
B. D. Moutley,
H. K. McDowell,
H. McDowell,
F. H. McDowell,
James C. Moore,
John M. Morris,
A. C. Miller.

O.
Robert Ormand.
J. L. A. Orr & Co.

P.
Joshua Perry,
Mrs. S. S. Peoples,
Franklin Pegues.
Wm. N. Parks,
Benj. Pierce,
O. M. Peck,
Levi Poke,
Miss M. Porter,

R.
C. M. Ray,
Dr. J. M. Ramsey,
Miss Eliz. Ren 2,
Richard Rozzel.
Mary Ann Rankin,
Dr. J. W. Ross,

S.
Cyrus Stinson,
Col. Geo. Smith,
Miss S. Sasberry,
John F. Sellars,
Mrs. E. Sample, or
Mrs. A. S. Berry,
Elam M. Spratt,
William Springs,
Maj. Joseph Smith,
James Sloan,
Miss Jane A. Sloan,
Hiram T. Sloan,
Hugh & Eli Stewart.

T.
Thos. Thompson,
James G. Torrence 2,
L. E. Thompson,

W.
Moses C. West 2,
Stephen Wilson,
Richard Warren,
P. J. Wilson,
S. N. Weddington,
Miss L. A. Williams,
Dr. James Wooster,
Dr. E. D. Williamson

J. W. HAMPTON, P. M.

January 1, 1845. 3w.

Charlotte Hotel,

Main Street, Charlotte, N. C

THE undersigned informs his friends and the travelling public generally, that he has again taken the above well known

PUBLIC HOUSE;

And that he intends to keep it up in style for comfort and convenience surpassed by no house in the Southern country. He has been long in the business, and pledges every possible exertion to afford entire satisfaction to all his guests. His charges shall be moderate, to suit the times. He solicits a share of the public patronage.

M. W. ALEXANDER.

Charlotte, N. C., Jan. 1, 1845. 191—TF.

MANSION HOUSE.

THE Subscriber has taken possession of the MANSION HOUSE in the village of Charlotte, N. C., and intends to accommodate all who may call on him as well as he possibly can. It is so common in similar advertisments to profess to do many things—particularly about the table & bar, that I shall merely say, that every exertion shall be used to promote the comfort and convenience of boarders and travellers during their stay. A real improvement in many respects is contemplated.

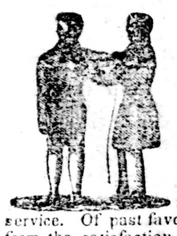
WM. S. NORMENT.

Charlotte, Jan. 2, 1845. 91.F

CHARLOTTE RETAIL PRICES.

Bacon,	6½ a 8
Bagging,	18 a 22
Bale Rope,	8 a 10
Bees wax,	20 a 25
Cheese,	10 a 12½
Coffee,	8 a 12½
Drugs & Paints,	
Copperas,	6½
Indigo,	125 a 200
Saleratus,	20 a 25
White lead in Kegs.	275 a 300
Blue Stone,	20 a 25
Allum,	10 a 12½
Domestic Goods.	
Shirtings Brown,	6¼ a 12
Bleached,	6¼ a 18¾
Calicoes,	6¼ a 25
Stripes,	12½ a 20
Plains,	15 a 25
Checks,	12½ a 25
Negro Linseys,	20 a 33
Satinets,	50 a 150
Broad Cloth, per yd.,	200 a 10,00
Cassimeres,	75 a 4,00
Flour, in Barls,	3½ a 4,00
Feathers	25 a 28
Gun powder,	37½ a
Iron,	3½ a 4
Hoop,	10
Leather, sole,	22½ a 28
Lead,	10
Lard,	8 a 10
Molasses,	40 a 50
Nails,	6¼ a 8
Lintseed Oil, per gal.	100 a 1 12
Lamp, do do	125 a 200
Rice, per lb.	5 a 6¼
Sugar,	10 a 12½
Loaf,	16½ a 18¾
Steel Cast,	a 25
English Blister	18 a 19
German,	a 19
American,	a 12½
Twine,	25 a
Tallow,	7 a 10
Tobacco,	10 a 50
Shoes Boy,	37 a 100
Children,	25 a 50
Thick mens,	75 a 150
Kip,	100 a 125
Calf,	150 a 300
Ladies,	50 a 175
Hats, (wool,)	50 a 200
Fur, do do	100 a 600
Caps, leather,	18 a 37½
Fur, do do	200 a 1,00
Blankets,	50 a 150
Bed, per pair,	300 a 750
Trace Chains,	62½ a 100
Anvils, mouse-holes,	16¼ a 18
Common,	10 a 12
Vice,	12½ a 16
Harness,	12 a 15
Bellows, per Inch,	50 a 26

TAILORING.



A. BETHUNE having received his Fall and Winter FASHIONS for the 1844-5, takes pleasuse in announcing to his friends and the public that he continues to carry on the Tailoring business, two doors north of the Charlotte Hotel where he will be gratified to to receive a call from such as may want his service. Of past favors he is not forgetful;—and, from the satisfaction which has been manifested with his efforts to please, he flatters himself that he is able to give general satisfaction.

October, 1844. S0--F.

MEDICAL

DR. AVERY WILLIAMS, having permanently located himself in the Town of Charlotte, would respectfully offer his professional services to the citizens of the Town and vicinity.—From several years experience in the practice of his profession, he feels confident of giving perfect satisfaction. Letters of reference will be given to those who may require them. Dr. Williams may for the present be found at the Charlotte Hotel.

March 29, 1844.

Notice

BY virtue of a Deed of Trust to me executed by Thomas Goodlake on the 18th day of November, 1842, I will expose to public sale on Saturday the 14th day of December next, at the Courthouse in Charlotte, **One Tract of Land** lying in the county of Mecklenburg, adjoining the lands of Isaac Henderson, John S. Means, J. H. Bissle and others, containing ONE HUNDRED AND SEVEN ACRES. Terms, note payable in Bank.

R. R. TAYLOR, Trustee.

November 18, 1844. 85-ts.

CHARLOTTE & LINCOLNTON

Stage Line

THE undersigned informs the travelling public, that he runs a line of two-horse Stages regularly between Charlotte and Lincolnton, N. C., twice a week—leaving the former place on Tuesday and Friday morning of each week. His teams are good and his Stages comfortable, and every exertion will be made to accommodate passengers and make their travel comfortable and satisfactory in every respect.

Private conveyance will also be furnished to travellers from Lincoluton to any desired point, on very moderate terms. Apply to

ISAAC ERWIN.

Dec. 30, 1843. 41-F

House and Sign Painting AND PAPER HANGING.

JOHN W. RAINEY, having located himself permanently in Concord, N. C., tenders his services to the public in the above line of business. Having prepared himself with all the tools and materials necessary to the prosecution of his business, and having been for several years engaged at it, he hopes by unremitting attention to merit a liberal share of the public patronage.

Ornamental, Sign, Flag, and House Painting, and Paper Hanging,

will be promptly executed in a superior style, and at moderate charges. Specimens of his work may be seen in any of the surrounding villages. He will attend to calls in any of the Counties of Mecklenburg, Union, Lincoln, Rowan, Iredell, Stanly, or Anson. Orders for signs will be thankfully received, and promptly and neatly executed and forwarded to order.

Concord, Feb. 28 1844. 50—1y.

William Hunter, BOOK-BINDER,

RETURNS his sincere thanks to a generous public for the liberal patronage heretofore extended to him, and begs leave to say that he continues to carry on the BOOK-BINDING business in all its branches. He will be thankful for work in his line, and promises to execute all orders promptly, and in a superior style. And as money is scarce, such articles of domestic produce as are generally consumed in a family, will be taken in payment for binding, at the market price. 39-F

December 9, 1843.

NEW GOODS

JUST RECEIVED.

GENTLEMEN AND LADIES' Gold Lever Watches, and Silver do., Gold gards and fob chains and keys; brest-pins, finger rings, gold and Silver pencils, table and tea Spoons, warranted, fine pocket and pen Knives.—Low for cash. T. TROTTER.

Charlotte, April 19 1844.

MEDICAL

DRS. J. M. HAPPOLDT & M. B. TAYLOR having associaied in the Practice of Physic, tender their professional services to the citizens of Charlotte and the surrounding country.

Their Office is kept in the one at present occupied by Dr. Happoldt, one door south of Mr. William Carson's Store, where they may be found when not professionally absent.

Cases requiring consultation shall receive the attention of both without additional charge.

May 3d, 1844. 59—F.

Charlotte Drug Store

JUST RECEIVED, the best assorte supply of DRUGS, MEDICINES PAINTS, OILS, DYE STUFFS SPICES, SURGEONS INSTRUMENTS, VIALS, BOTTLES, SHOP FURNITURE, BRUSHES, SOAPS, CONFECTIONARY, PERFUMERY, &c. &c., ever offered in this place. Also, a great variety of Patent Medicines. Country Merchants, Pysicians, and other dealers are respectfully invited to call and examine our stock, as we are prepared to offer inducements to purchase for Cash, or to prompt dealers on the usual time.

☞ Orders from a distance will receive prompt attention. B. OATES,

Druggist.

May, 3, 1844 59- F.

State of North Carolina,

MECKLENBURG COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law, August Session, 1844.

SARAH E. HILL VS. MILES HILL. } Petition for Divorce.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendant in this case, Miles Hill, is not an inhabitant of this State; it is therefore ordered that publication be made for three months successively, in the Mecklenburg Jeffersonian, notifying said defendant to be and appear before the Judge of our next Superior Court of Law and Equity, to be held for the County of Mecklenburg, at the Courthouse in Charlotte, on the 4th Monday in February next, then and there to plead to or answer plaintiff's petion, or it will be set for hearing *ex parte.*

Witness, *Jennings B. Kerr,* Clerk of our said Ct. at Office, the 4th Monday in Aug., A. D. 1844, and in the 69th year of American Independence.

J. B KERR, C. M. S. C.

Decr. 6, 1844. Prs. fee $10 87...3m

TOWN PROPERTY FOR SALE.

BY order of the Court of Equity for Mecklenburg county, I will sell to the highest bidder, in the Town of Charlotte, on Monday of the next County Court, (the 4th Monday in January, 1845,) that

Valuable House and Lot.

belonging to the heirs of Mrs. Nolen, situated on trade street, between the Courthouse and the Branch Mint. The property is in good condition. Terms made known at the sale.

D. R. DUNLAP, C. M. E.

Dec. 20, 1844. 89-:-ts

A DESIRABLE TAVERN FOR RENT.

THAT well known stand at Beattie's Ford, lately the property of R. H. Burton, dec'd, will be rented for one or more years. The Dweling house is a good and convenient one, with all necessary out buildings, with some fifteen acres attached to it. There is also an excellent store House, with lumber House attached, that would also be rented, with the Tavern or without it. The stand for a Tavern or Store is equal if not superior, to any other country stand in the State. For terms, apply to the subscriber, living 8 miles directly up the river.

HENRY W. CONNER.

Dec. 20, 1844. 68:-6w.

LAND FOR SALE

THE Subscriber offers for sale the plantation on which he now lives. 5 miles from Charlotte on the Mason Ferry road; containing

120 Acres

of first rate land. It is well proportioned with upland, low grounds and meadows, and with abundance of timber of the very best quality and of all descriptions common to this part of the country. Together with a pretty situation, good house and out houses, and excellent water. Any person wishing to purchase good land would do well to call soon and examine the premises.

S. M. FULLWOOD.

Nov. 22, 1844. 85--4w.

CHARLOTTE

Female Academy.

THE friends and patrons of this Institution, are respectfully informed that it is now open for the reception of pupils.

S. D. NYE HUTCHISON.

N. B.—Board can be had in the village, or in the Academy.

Nov. 15. 1844. 84-

Notice.

PERSONS indebted to the subscriber by book account or note, must call and settle their respective dues in a short time, as he needs money.—Those who do not comply with this request must not blame for the consequences,

C. J. FOX.

Dec. 13, 1844. 88..F

Sale of Land and NEGROES

WILL be sold on the second day of January next, at the Store of Thomas P. Grier, in Steel Creek, the Plantation, on which the late Nancy Strong, Decd. resided, containg

143 Acres

of good Land, the above Plantation is situated on the waters of Steel Creek, adjoining the lands of Dr. Harris, Huge Harris and Mrs. Burton, on the Plantation is a good new

Dwelling House,

and all necessary out Buildings

Also,

On the same day will be sold two or three valuable

Negroes;

one of which is a first rate Shoemaker.

And all the *NEGROES* to the Heirs of Charles Strong Decd. will be hired for the term of one year.

JOHN M. STRONG. Admr.

Nov. 29th, 1844. 86—ts.

☞ The Journal is requested to copy.

DESIRABLE PROPERTY

FO SALE,

THE residence and plantation annexed, formerly the property of James Connor, Esq., dec'd., and recently occupied by the late Mrs. L. Connor, is now offered for sale.

The place is situated on the great road leading from Salisbury to Lincolnton and within one mile of Beatty's Ford. The Tract contains

700 Acres,

a large portion of which lies on the banks of the Catawba River.

The improvements are handsome, and in good repair, and the situation one of the most healthy, pleasant and cheerful in the country.

For terms, which will be liberal, and other particulars, I refer to Mr. Rufus Reid, and Mr. Robert McDowell, near the premises.

H. W. CONNOR.

Nov. 11, 1844. 81-4t

Notice

ALL those indebted to the estate o Dr. Stephen Fox deceased, are requested to come forward immediately and make settlement with the administrators or their notes or account will be found in the hands of an officer. Prompt attention to this will save cost.

C. T. ALEXANDER, JOSEPH W. ROSS, } Exec'rs.

May 27, 1844. 62-

"Encourage Home Industry."

Coach and Carriage MANUFACTORY.

OVERMAN & TROTTER

TENDER their sincere thanks to the public for the liberal encouragement extended to them in their business heretofore, and beg leave to announce that they are now prepared to execute orders in their line in a style unsurpassed by any establishment in the South. They have on hand a number of vehicles of their own manufacture which they will sell on very accommodating terms, and warrant to do good service. They have

CARRIAGES,

Barouches,

Buggys, Sulkeys, Carry-Alls,

and every other vehicle used in this country, manufactured of the best materials and by experienced workmen. They ask those wishing such articles, to give them a call before sending elsewhere.

☞ Repairing of all kinds executed neatly and promptly, on moderate terms.

Charlotte, Jan. 13, 1844. 43-F.

MEDICAL

DR. D. T. CALDWELL having removed to Charlotte, respectfully offers his services in the practice of Medicine to those who may be disposed to extend to him their patronage. At present he occupies the shop formerly owned and occupied by Dr. McKenzie, nearly opposite the Mint. Cases committed to his care will receive punctual and faithfull attention.

Charlotte, June 5, 1844. 64--F.

POSITIVELY THE LAST

CALL.

THE subscriber earnestly requests, those who are indebted to him by Book account up to the 1st of January, 1844, to come forward and make settlements. Those who do not avail themselves of the opportunity afforded between this and the 1st of January, 1845, irrespective of persons will find their debts in the hands of an officer for *immediate collection.*

J. M. HAPPOLDT.

The claims of HAPPOLDT & WALLACE are still unsettled and those persons who are indebted by Note or Book account, would do well to settle within time prescribed above—as they too will be dealt with as the Law directs.

J. M. HAPPOLDT, Surviving Co-partner.

Dec. 5, 1844. 90 F

5 000 Bushels of corn to sell—50 cents cash by JOHN W. POTTS.

October 4 1844. 78

DR. D. JAYNE'S. *FAMILY MEDICINES.*

THESE medicines are recommended and extensively used by the most intelligent persons in the United States, by numerous Professors and Presidents of Colleges, Physicians of the Army and Navy, and of Hospitals and Almshouses, and by more than five hundred Clergymen of various denominations.

They are expressly prepared for family use, and have acquired an unprecedented popularity throughout the United States; and as they are so admirably calculated to preserve HEALTH and cure DISEASE, no family should ever be without them. The proprietor of these valuable preparations received his education at one of the best Medical Colleges in the United States, and had twenty years experience in an extensive and diversified practice, by which he has had ample opportunites of acquiring a practical knowledge of diseases, and of the remedies best calculated to remove them.

Names and prices of Dr. D. Jayne's Family Medicines, viz:

Jayne's Expectorant, per bottle,		
" Hair Tonic	"	$1 00
" Tonic Vermifuge	"	1 00
" Carminative Balsam, large,		0 50
" " " small,		0 25
" Sanative Pills, per box,		0 25
" American Hair Dye,		0 50

All the above mentioned Medicines are prepared ONLY by Dr. D. Jayne, Inventor and Sole Proprietor, No. 20 South Third Street, Philadelphia, Pa., who has hesitation in recommending them to the community as preparations worthy of their edtire confidence, and is fully persuaded from past experience, that they will be found emmently successful in removeing those diseases for which they are severally reccommeded.

☞ **ASTONISHING!!!** ☜

AMONG THE THOUSAND MEDICINES advertised as "certain cures for pulmonary complaints," JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT stands alone. Its path to public confidence has been paved, not with puffs, but CURES; and the vouchers for its efficacy include an array of names which, for character and respectability, cannot be surpassed in this country. DR. JAYNE, being himself a Physician, does not profess to perform physical impossibilities; but he does assert, and he is borne out by well authenticated facts, that in all DISEASES OF THE LUNGS AND CHEST, which are susceptible of cure without miraculous interference, his EXPECTORANT will restore the patient to health No other medicine will remove mucus or pus from the throat so thoroughly as this. It effectually looses ens the coagulated masses from the membrane which lines the trechea, and at every cough the patient will bring up portions of the disengaged matter. IN ALL COMPLAINTS OF THE PULMONARY ORGANS, even where nature seems to be making no effort to throw off the disease, JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT imparts vigor to the machinery of respiration, and enables them to disencumber themselves of the obstructions which had impeded their free operation. It has restored hundreds to perfect health, after their physicians had given them up as incurable, with CONSUMPTION. Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Influenza, Bronchitis, Hooping Cough, Spitting Blood, in a word, all disease of a PULMONARY nature yield to this preparation, if properly administered.

NO APOLOGY FOR WIGS.

Please to read without prejudice the following communication, which in addition to hundreds of others equally respectable should remove the doubts of every reasonable person of the uniform and singular efficacy of JAYNE'S HAIR TONIC.

SHAFTBURY, Bennington Co., Vt., Aug. 4, 1840

Dr. Jayne: Dear Sir,—Being acquanted with some of those recommending your HAIR TONIC, to wit: Rev. C. C. Park, Rev. Dr. Babcock, and Rev. L. Fletcher, I purchased two bottles, with a view to make an experiment. I have been quite bald for about four years, and obliged to wear a wig. Indeed it is constitutional for my family to be bald in early life. I confess, I had but little confidence in the attempt, having been so long bald, and being near 46 years of age, and that part of my head destitute of hair exceedingly smooth. I however, commenced agreeable to your directions, and used one bottle faithfully, and with very little effect, but before I had used the second bottle, a very fine fuzzy hair became perceptible, which continued to grow, and now heving used the third bottle, I have had three cuttings performed, and the prospect is very flattering, that I shall again be blessed with a fine head of hair, ornamental and useful. I am extremely gratified with the prospect, and from observations made, many of my friends, and acquaintances, who have heretofore regarded the preparation as deceptive, and only a catch-penny concern, are now well satisfied that it is "TRUTH—NO FICTION."

J. W. SAWYER,

Pastor of the Baptist Church, Shaftbury, Vt.

JAYNE'S CARMINATIVE BALSAM.

Is a certain, safe and effectual remedy for Dysentery, Diarrhœa, or Loosenes, Cholera Morbus, SUMMER COMPLAINT, Cholic, Griping Pains, Sour Stomach, Sick and Nervous Headache, Heartburn, Waterbrash, Pain or Sickness of the Stomach, Vomiting, or Spitting up of Food after Eating, and also where it passes through the body unchanged, want of Appetite, Restlessness and Inability to sleep, Wind in the Stomach and Bowels, Hysterics, Cramp, Nervous Tremors and Twitchings, Sea sickness, Faintings, Melancholy and Lowness of Spirits, Fretting and Crying of Infants, and for all BOWEL AFFECTIONS and NERVOUS DISEASES

This is one of the most efficient, pleasant, and safe composition ever offered to the public for the cure of aarious derangements of the STOMACH and BOWELS, and the *only* article worthy of the least confidence or curing COLERA INFANTUM or SUMMER COMPLAINT; and in all the above diseases it really acts like a charm.

All persons are requested to try it, for without exception it is the most valuable family medicines ever yet discovered. Hundreds, nay, thousands of certificates have been received from Physicians, Clergymen, and families of the first respectability, bearing the strongest testimony in its favour, too numerous to publish.

The above Medicine is sold by B. OATES.

June, 1844. 62-

JUST RECEIVED

AT the Charlotte Drug Store, a large and fresh supply of involuable Family Medicines, among which are

DR. SPENCER'S VEGETABLE PILLS

The thousands among us who use this medicine need not be told how high is the position which it sustains, nor of its paramount advantage over all other preparation of a a similar character: But for the benefit of those who have not given it a trial, or who may be skeptical of its virtues, we insert the following certificate from Mr. *Isaac M. Thomas,* a highly respectable merchant of *Talladega Springs, Alabama:*

TALLEDEGA SPRINGS, Ala. Aug. 17, 1842.

This is to certify, that I have been afflicted with Sick-headache, Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint and Costiveness, for the last 8 or 9 years, during which time I had taken, as well as I recollect, about 60 boxes of Beckwith's Pills, 12 boxes of Peters' Pills, and a number of boxes of Champion's and Brandreth's Pills, all of which afforded me but little or nor relief. At last was recommended Dr. Spencer's Vegetable Pills, *and well I did;* for I never had but one attack of the Sick-Headache after I commenced taking the Pills, (now about six months,) and I candidly confess that I have derived more real benefit from the use of Spencer's Pills, than from all the other medicines and pills that I have ever taken, and I would earnestly recommend them TO ALL, as being in my opinion, the best medicine in use for all lingering complaints. The Pills have done me so much good, that I would not feel to bewilling without them for five dollars a box; and I cannot but feel very grateful to Dr. Spencer for having prepared such a valuable medicine, and the distribution of it is conferring a very great favor on the public, as it is a thing of the utmost importance that every family should have a supply of Dr. Spencer's truly valuable pills constantly on hand.

ISAAC M. THOMAS.

Price 25 cents per Box with directions.

For sale by B. Oates, Charlotte,
by J. & R. Winecoff, & Co., Concord,
by J. Hoke, Lincolnton,
by Dr. C. Robe, Greenville,
J. & W. Murphy, & J. H. Enniss, Salisburry,

And may be found generally in all the Cities, Villages, Country Stores, and at the principal country Post Offices throughout the State.

DR. HULL'S VEGETABLE FEVER AND AGUE AND ANTI-FEVER PILLS

'Prove all thing and hold fast to that which is good.'

None need suffer with that distressing complaint' CHILLS AND FEVERS, OR FEVER AND AGUE, for it is speedily and permanently cured by DR. HULL'S celebrated ANTI-FEVER PILLS. They never fail to cure the chills and fever the first day, when used according to direction, and do not sicken the stomach or operate upon the bowels. Thousands of certificates have been presented to the proprietor by planters of the first respectability, physicians of eminence and others who have used them.

The following certificate was given by three highly respectable Planters, near Life Post Office, Talledega Co. Ala., one of whom had used twelve boxes of the Pills in his own family.

This is to certify that we have used Dr. Hull's Fever and Ague Pills in our families in several cases of Fever, and Chills and Fever; and their administration has been attended with complete success. In no case have they failed to have the desired effect when used according to directions. We think they are a good Pill, and would cheerfully recommend them to all persons subject to Fever and Chills and Fever. Given under our hands,

Feb. 9, 1843, JAMES BAGLY,
May 3, " " JAMES MONTGOMERY.
June 29, " HARRIS TAYLOR.

For sale by B. Oats, Charlotte,
J. & R. Winecoff, & Co. Concord,
J. & W. Murphy, & J. H. Enness, Salisbury.

Each box contains 20 doses of Pills, with full directions for using them. Price $1 per box.

And may be found generally on enquiry in the Cities and Villages in the State.

Cough Lozenges

DR. HULL'S COUGH LOZENGES are most rapidly superceding all other preparations for the relief of Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Whooping-cough, Catarrah, Tightness of the chest, Bronchitis, and similar pulmonary affections.

One box of these Lozenges will often do more good in cases of incipient consumption than can be realized by a change of climate. No cough, however deeply seated, can resist their tranquilizing influences and all diseases of the lungs, throat, and other organs of respiration, if not utterly beyond the power of medicine, readily yield to these invaluable Lozenges.

ALSO DR. HULL'S

Worm Lozenges

The surest, and safest Medicines ever discovered for expelling worms from children:

Only Read what they have done!

Lauderdale Co. (*Tenn.*) Aug. 9, 1844.

DR. CALVIN E. HULL.

DEAR SIR: Your agent left with me a quantity of your Worm and Cough Lozenges for sale; I have used a part of them in my family and sold the balance; I have had a family about 24 years and I pronounce your Lozenges the best medicine for the complaints they are designed to cure that I have ever used in my family, please forward me a supply as soon as possible.

Yours, with respect,

LEONARD DERNIDANT.

Price 25 cents per box, with full directions for using. For sale in Charlotte by

B. OATES.

And may be found generally in all the towns and villages in the State. 85-F

DR. CHARLES J. FOX,

STILL continues the practice of medicine in Charlotte, and will give carfeul attention to all cases confided to his skill His office is No. 6, White Row of the Mansion House. His charges, as heretofore shall be moderate.

April 11 1843 ....y

TAILORING.

A. BETHUNE having received his Fall and Winter FASHIONS for the 1844-5, takes pleasuse in announcing to his friends and the public that he continues to carry on the Tailoring business, two doors north of the Charlotte Hotel where he will be gratified to to receive a call from such as may want his service. Of past favors he is not forgetful;—and, from the satisfaction which has been manifested with his efforts to please, he flatters himself that he is able to give general satisfaction.

October, 1844. 80--F.

NEW GOODS

JUST RECEIVED.

GENTLEMEN AND LADIES' Gold Lever Watches, and Silver do., Gold gards and fob chains and keys; brest-pins, finger rings, gold and Silver pencils, table and tea Spoons, warranted, fine pocket and pen Knives.—Low for cash. T. TROTTER.

Charlotte, April 19 1844.

Notice

BY virtue of a Deed of Trust to me executed by Thomas Goodlake on the 18th day of November, 1842, I will expose to public sale on Saturday the 14th day of December next, at the Courthouse in Charlotte, **One Tract of Land** lying in the county of Mecklenburg, adjoining the lands of Isaac Henderson, John S. Means, J. H. Bissle and others, containing ONE HUNDRED AND SEVEN ACRES. Terms, note payable in Bank.

R. R. TAYLOR, Trustee.

November 18, 1844. 85-ts.

CHARLOTTE & LINCOLNTON

Stage Line

THE undersigned informs the travelling public, that he runs a line of two-horse Stages regularly between Charlotte and Lincolnton, N. C., twice a week—leaving the former place on Tuesday and Friday morning of each week. His teams are good and his Stages comfortable, and every exertion will be made to accommodate passengers and make their travel comfortable and satisfactory in every respect.

Private conveyance will also be furnished to travellers from Lincolnton to any desired point, on very moderate terms. Apply to

ISAAC ERWIN.

Dec. 30, 1843. 41-F

House and Sign Painting
AND
PAPER HANGING.

JOHN W. RAINEY, having located himself permanently in Concord, N. C., tenders his services to the public in the above line of business. Having prepared himself with all the tools and materials necessary to the prosecution of his business, and having been for several years engaged at it, he hopes by unremitting attention to merit a liberal share of the public patronage.

Ornamental, Sign, Flag, and House Painting, and Paper Hanging,

will be promptly executed in a superior style, and at moderate charges. Specimens of his work may be seen in any of the surrounding villages. He will attend to calls in any of the Counties of Mecklenburg, Union, Lincoln, Rowan, Iredell, Stanly, or Anson. Orders for signs will be thankfully received, and promptly and neatly executed and forwarded to order.

Concord, Feb. 28, 1844. 50—1y.

MEDICAL

DRS. J. M. HAPPOLDT & M. B. TAYLOR having associaied in the Practice of Physic, tender their professional services to the citizens of Charlotte and the surrounding country.

Their Office is kept in the one at present occupied by Dr. Happoldt, one door south of Mr. William Carson's Store, where they may be found when not professionally absent.

Cases requiring consultation shall receive the attention of both without additional charge.

May 3d, 1844. 59--F.

MEDICAL

DR. AVERY WILLIAMS, having permanently located himself in the Town of Charlotte, would respectfully offer his professional services to the citizens of the Town and vicinity.—From several years experience in the practice of his profession, he feels confident of giving perfect satisfaction. Letters of reference will be given to those who may require them. Dr. Williams may for the present be found at the Charlotte Hotel.

March 29, 1844.

William Hunter,
BOOK-BINDER,

RETURNS his sincere thanks to a generous public for the liberal patronage heretofore extended to him, and begs leave to say that he continues to carry on the BOOK-BINDING business in all its branches. He will be thankful for work in his line, and promises to execute all orders promptly, and in a superior style. And as money is scarce, such articles of domestic produce as are generally consumed in a family, will be taken in payment for binding, at the market price. 39-F

December 9, 1843.

CHARLOTTE
Female Academy.

THE friends and patrons of this Institution, are respectfully informed that it is now open for the reception of pupils.

S. D. NYE HUTCHISON.

N. B.—Board can be had in the village, or in the Academy.

Nov. 15. 1844. 84-

To Hire

THE subscriber, living 14 miles south of Charlotte, has 6 or 7 likely NEGRO MEN to hire privately. JOHN W. POTTS.

Decr. 6, 2844. 87..2t

Charlotte Drug Store

JUST RECEIVED, the best assorte supply of DRUGS, MEDICINES PAINTS, OILS, DYE STUFFS SPICES, SURGEONS INSTRUMENTS, VIALS, BOTTLES, SHOP FURNITURE, BRUSHES, SOAPS, CONFECTIONARY, PERFUMERY, &c. &c., ever offered in this place. Also, a great variety of Patent Medicines. Country Merchants, Pysicians, and other dealers are respectfully invited to call and examine our stock, as we are prepared to offer inducements to purchase for Cash, or to prompt dealers on the usual time.

☞ Orders from a distance will receive prompt attention. B. OATES.
Druggist.

May, 3, 1844 59- F.

Renting and Hiring.

WILL be Rented publicly in Charlotte, on the 1st day of January next, the HOUSES and LOTS formerly owned by the late James M. Hutchison, for the term of twelve months.

ALSO.

At the same time and place, four valuable NEGROES will be hired to the best bidder for the term of twelve months, to wit: BONAPARTE, the Barber, HENRY, a rough carpenter, RACHAEL, and DOVEY, both good cooks and experienced house servants.

THOMAS L. HUTCHISON.

Elysian Grove, Dec. 3, 1844. 87..3t

☞ Any of the above property can be rented or hired privately by application to the subscriber, on or before the 1st January. T. L. H.

State of North Carolina,
MECKLENBURG COUNTY.
Superior Court of Law, August Session, 1844.

SARAH E. HILL
VS. } Petition for Divorce.
MILES HILL.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendant in this case, Miles Hill, is not an inhabitant of this State; it is therefore ordered that publication be made for three months successively, in the Mecklenburg Jeffersonian, notifying said defendant to be and appear before the Judge of our next Superior Court of Law and Equity, to be held for the County of Mecklenburg, at the Courthouse in Charlotte, on the 4th Monday in February next, then and there to plead to or answer plaintiff's petition, or it will be set for hearing *ex parte*.

Witness, *Jennings B. Kerr*, Clerk of our said Ct. at Office, the 4th Monday in Aug., A. D. 1844, and in the 69th year of American Independence.

J. B. KERR, C. M. S. C.

Decr. 6, 1844. Prs. fee $10 87...3m

TOWN PROPERTY FOR SALE.

BY order of the Court of Equity for Mecklenburg county, I will sell to the highest bidder, in the Town of Charlotte, on Monday of the next County Court, (the 4th Monday in January, 1845,) that

Valuable House and Lot.

belonging to the heirs of Mrs. Nolen, situated on trade street, between the Courthouse and the Branch Mint. The property is in good condition. Terms made known at the sale.

D. R. DUNLAP. C. M. E.

Dec. 20. 1844. 89-:ts

A DESIRABLE
TAVERN FOR RENT.

THAT well known stand at Beattie's Ford, lately the property of R. H. Burton, dec'd, will be rented for one or more years. The Dweling house is a good and convenient one, with all necessary out buildings, with some fifteen acres attached to it. There is also an excellent store House, with lumber House attached, that would also be rented, with the Tavern or without it. The stand for a Tavern or Store is equal if not superior, to any other country stand in the State. For terms, apply to the subscriber, living 8 miles directly up the river.

HENRY W. CONNER.

Dec. 20, 1844. 68--6w

Hiring and Renting

WILL be Hired, to the highest bidder, at the Courthouse in Charlotte, on the first day of January next, for the term of twelve months, FIFTEEN or TWENTY *LIKELY NEGROES*, consisting of men and women.

ALSO,

Will be rented at the same time and place, for the same term, a PLANTATION, in the Providence settlement, known as the Kendrick tract.

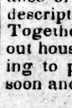
Also, one other PLANTATION, on Campbell's creek, adjoining the lands of Mrs. Hannah Wallace, and James Wilson.

Also, one other PLANTATION on Sugar creek, near Charlotte, on which there is a good GRIST MILL, being a portion of the tract whereon the late Dr. Stephen Fox resided.

C. J. FOX, Agent
for Margaret P. Fox and others.

Dec. 13, 1844. 88..th

LAND FOR SALE



THE Subscriber offers for sale the plantation on which he now lives, 5 miles from Charlotte on the Mason Ferry road; containing

120 Acres

of first rate land. It is well proportioned with upland, low grounds and meadows, and with abundance of timber of the very best quality and of all descriptions common to this part of the country. Together with a pretty situation, good house and out houses, and excellent water. Any person wishing to purchase good land would do well to call soon and examine the premises.

S. M. FULLWOOD.

Nov. 22, 1844. 85--4w.

Notice.

PERSONS indebted to the subscriber by book account or note, must call and settle their respective dues in a short time, as he needs money.—Those who do not comply with this request must not blame for the consequences,

C. J. FOX.

Dec. 13, 1844. 88..F

Hiring

ON the first day of January next, I will hire to the best bidder, at the Courthouse in Charlotte, for the term of twelve months, all the Negroes belonging to the estate of George Means.

SAML. LAWING, Guardn.

Dec. 13, 1844. 88..th

Negro Hiring

ON Friday the 27th instant, at the plantation of the late Dr. S. S. Harris, deceased, we will hire to the best bidder, for one year, all the Negroes belonging to the minor heirs of said deceased.

CHARLES J. HARRIS, } Ex'rs.
DAVID PARKS.

December 6 1844. 87..th

Sale of Land and NEGROES

WILL be sold on the second day of January next, at the Store of Thomas P. Grier, in Steel Creek, the Plantation, on which the late Nancy Strong, Decd. resided, contaping

143 Acres

of good Land, the above Plantation is situated on the waters of Steel Creek, adjoining the lands of Dr. Harris, Huge Harris and Mrs. Burton, on the Plantation is a good new

Dwelling House,

and all necessary out Buildings.

Also,

On the same day will be sold two or three valuable

Negroes;

one of which is a first rate Shoemaker.

And all the *NEGROES* to the Heirs of Charles Strong Decd. will be hired for the term of one year.

JOHN M. STRONG. Admr.

Nov. 29th, 1844. 86—ts.

☞ The Journal is requested to copy.

DESIRABLE PROPERTY
FOR SALE.

THE residence and plantation annexed, formerly the property of James Connor, Esq., dec'd., and recently occupied by the late Mrs. L. Connor, is now offered for sale.

The place is situated on the great road leading from Salisbury to Lincolnton and within one mile of Beatty's Ford. The Tract contains

700 Acres,

a large portion of which lies on the banks of the Catawba River.

The improvements are handsome, and in good repair, and the situation one of the most healthy, pleasant and cheerful in the country.

For terms, which will be liberal, and other particulars, I refer to Mr. Rufus Reid, and Mr. Robert McDowell, near the premises.

H. W. CONNOR.

Nov. 11, 1844. 84-4t

Notice

ALL those indebted to the estate o Dr. Stephen Fox deceased, are requested to come forward immediately and make settlement with the administrators or their notes or account will be found in the hands of an officer. Prompt attention to this will save cost.

C. T. ALEXANDER, } Exec'rs.
JOSEPH W. ROSS,

May 27. 1844. 62-

"Encourage Home Industry."

Coach and Carriage MANUFACTORY.

OVERMAN & TROTTER

TENDER their sincere thanks to the public for the liberal encouragement extended to them in their business heretofore, and beg leave to announce that they are now prepared to execute orders in their line in a style unsurpassed by any establishment in the South. They have on hand a number of vehicles of their own manufacture which they will sell on very accommodating terms, and warrant to do good service. They have

CARRIAGES,
Barouches,
Buggys, Sulkeys, Carry-Alls,

and every other vehicle used in this country, manufactured of the best materials and by experienced workmen. They ask those wishing such articles, in give them a call before sending elsewhere.

☞ Repairing of all kinds executed neatly and promptly, on moderate terms.

Charlotte, Jan. 13, 1844. 43-F.

MEDICAL

DR. D. T. CALDWELL having removed to Charlotte, respectfully offers his services in the practice of Medicine to those who may be disposed to extend to him their patronage. At present he occupies the shop formerly owned and occupied by Dr. McKenzie, nearly opposite the Mint. Cases committed to his care will receive punctual and faithfull attention.

Charlotte, June 5, 1844. 64--F.

POSITIVELY THE LAST
CALL.

THE subscriber earnestly requests, those who are indebted to him by Book account up to the 1st of January, 1844, to come forward and make settlements. Those who do not avail themselves of the opportunity afforded between this and the 1st of January, 1845 irrespective of persons will find their debts in the hands of an officer for *immediate collection*.

J. M. HAPPOLDT.

The claims of HAPPOLDT & WALLACE are still unsettled and those persons who are indebted by Note or Book account would do well to settle within time prescribed above—as they too will be dealt with as the Law directs.

J. M. HAPPOLDT,
Surviving Co-partner.

Dec 5 1844 90 F

Cash for Rags will be given to the amount of 50 cents cash by

JOHN W. POTTS.

October 4 1844. 78

DR. D. JAYNE'S.
FAMILY MEDICINES.

THESE medicines are recommended and extensively used by the most intelligent persons in the United States, by numerous Professors and Presidents of Colleges, Physicians of the Army and Navy, and of Hospitals and Almshouses, and by more than five hundred Clergymen of various denominations.

They are expressly prepared for family use, and have acquired an unprecedented popularity throughout the United States; and as they are so admirably calculated to preserve HEALTH and cure DISEASE, no family should ever be without them. The proprietor of these valuable preparations received his education at one of the best Medical Colleges in the United States, and and twenty years experience in an extensive and diversified practice, by which he has had ample opportunites of acquiring a practical knowledge of diseases, and of the remedies best calculated to remove them.

Names and priees of Dr. D. Jayne's Family Medicines, viz:

Jayne's Expectorant, per bottle,		
" Hair Tonic	"	$1 00
" Tonic Vermifuge	"	1 00
" Carminative Balsam, large,		0 50
" " " small,		0 25
" Sanative Pills, per box,		0 25
" American Hair Dye,		0 50

All the above mentioned Medicines are prepared ONLY by Dr. D. Jayne, Inventor and Sole Proprietor, No. 20 South Third Street, Philadelphia, Pa., who has hesitation in recommending them to the community as preparations worthy of their edtire confidence, and is fully persuaded from past experience, that they will be found eminently successful in removeing those diseases for which they are severally reccommeded.

☞ ASTONISHING!!! ☜

AMONG THE THOUSAND MEDICINES advertised as "certain cures for pulmonary complaints," JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT stands alone. Its path to public confidence has been paved, not with puffs, but CURES; and the vouchers for its efficacy include an array of names which, for character and respectability, cannot be surpassed in this country. DR. JAYNE, being himself a Physician, does not profess to perform physical impossibilities; but he does assert, and he is borne out by well authenticated facts, that in all DISEASES OF THE LUNGS AND CHEST, which are susceptible of cure without miraculous interference, his EXPECTORANT will restore the patient to health No other medicine will remove mucus or pus from the throat so thoroughly as this. It effectually looses ens the congulated masses from the membrane which lines the trechea, and at every cough the patient will bring up portions of the disengaged matter. IN ALL COMPLAINTS OF THE PULMONARY ORGANS, even where nature seems to be making no effort to throw off the disease, JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT imparts vigor to the machinery of respiration, and enables them to disencumber themselves of the obstructions which had impeded their free operation. It has restored hundreds to perfect health, after their physicians had given them up as incurable, with CONSUMPTION. Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Influenza, Bronchitis, Hooping Cough, Spitting Blood, in a word, all disease of a PULMONARY nature yield to this preparation, if properly administered.

NO APOLOGY FOR WIGS.

Please to read without prejudice the following communication, which in addition to hundreds of others equally respectable should remove the doubts of every reasonable person of the uniform and singular efficacy of JAYNE'S HAIR TONIC.

SHAFTSBURY, Bennington Co., Vt., Aug. 4, 1840

Dr. Jayne: Dear Sir,—Being acquanted with some of those recommending your HAIR TONIC, to wit: Rev. C. C. Park, Rev. Dr. Babcock, and Rev. L. Fletcher, I purchased two bottles, with a view to make an experiment. I have been quite bald for about four years, and obliged to wear a wig. Indeed it is constitutional for my family to be bald in early life. I confess, I had but little confidence in the attempt, having been so long bald, and being near 46 years of age, and that part of my head desitute of hair exceedingly smooth. I however, commenced agreeable to your directions, and used one bottle faithfully, and with very little effect, but before I had used the second bottle, a very fine fuzzy hair became perceptible, which continued to grow, and now heving used the third bottle, I have had three cuttings performed, and the prospect is very flattering, that I shall again be blessed with a fine head of hair, ornamental and useful. I am extremely gratified with the prospect, and from observations made, many of my friends, and acquaintances, who have heretofore regarded the preparation as deceptive, and only a catch-penny concern, are now well satisfied that it is "TRUTH—NU FICTION."

J. W. SAWYER.
Pastor of the Baptist Church, Shaftbury, Vt.

JAYNE'S CARMINATIVE BALSAM.

Is a certain, safe and effectual remedy for Dysentery, Diarrhœa, or Loosenes, Cholera Morbus, SUMMER COMPLAINT, Cholic, Griping Pains, Sour Stomach, Sick and Nervous Headache, Heartburn, Waterbrash, Pain or Sickness of the Stomach, Vomiting, or Spitting up of Food after Eating, and also where it passes through the body unchanged, want of Appetite, Restlessness and Inability to sleep, Wind in the Stomach and Bowels, Hysterics, Cramp, Nervous Tremors and Twitchings, Sea sickness, Faintings, Melancholy and Lowness of Spirits, Fretting and Crying of Infants and for all BOWEL AFFECTIONS and NERVOUS DISEASES

This is one of the most efficient, pleasant, and safe composition ever offered to the public for the cure of aarious derangements of the STOMACH and BOWELS, and the *only* article worthy of the least confidence or curing COLERA INFANTUM or SUMMER COMPLAINT; and in all the above diseases it really acts like a charm.

All persons are requested to try it, for without exception it is the most valuable family medicines ever yet discovered. Hundreds, nay, thousands of certificates have been received from Physicians, Clergymen, and families of the first respectability, bearing the strongest teatimony in its favour, too numerous to publish.

The above Medicine is sold by *B. OATES.*
June, 1844. 62-

JUST RECEIVED

AT the Charlotte Drug Store, a large and fresh supply of involuable Family Medicines, among which are

DR. SPENCER'S
VEGETABLE PILLS

The thousands among us who use this medicine need not be told how high is the position which it sustains, nor of its paramount advantage over all other preparation of a a similar character: But for the benefit of those who have not given it a trial, or who may be skeptical of its virtues, we insert the following certificate from Mr. *Isaac M. Thomas*, a highly respectable merchant of *Talladega Springs, Alabama:*

TALLEDEGA SPRINGS, Ala. Aug. 17, 1842.

This is to certify, that I have been afflicted with Sick-headache, Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint and Costiveness, for the last 8 or 9 years, during which time I had taken, as well as I recollect, about 60 boxes of Beckwith's Pills, 12 boxes of Peters' Pills, and a number of boxes of Champion's and Brandreth's Pills, all of which afforded me but little or nor releif. At last was recommended Dr. Spencer's Vegetable Pills, *and well I did;* for I never had but one attack of the Sick-Headache after I commenced taking the Pills, (now about six months,) and I candidly confess that I have derived more real benefit from the use of Spencer's Pills, than from all the other medicines and pills that I have ever taken, and I would earnestly recommeud them TO ALL, as being in my opinion, the best medicine in use for all lingering complaints. The Pills have done me so much good, that I would not feel to bewilling without them for five dollars a box; and I cannot but feel very grateful to Dr. Spencer for having prepared such a valuable medicine, and the distribution of it is conferring a very great favor on the public, as it is a thing of the utmost importance that every family should have a supply of Dr. Spencer's truly valuable pills constantly on hand.

ISAAC M. THOMAS.

Price 25 cents per Box with directions.

For sale by B. Oates, Charlotte,
by J. & R. Winecoff, & Co., Concord,
by J. Hoke, Lincolnton,
by Dr. C. Robe, Greenville.
J. & W. Murphy, & J. H. Enniss, Salisburry,

And may be found generally in all the Cities, Villages, Country Stores, and at the principal country Post Offices throughout the State.

DR. HULL'S
VEGETABLE FEVER AND AGE AND ANTI-FEVER
PILLS.

Prove all thing and hold fast to that which is good.'

None need suffer with that distressing complaint' CHILLS AND FEVERS, or FEVER AND AGUE, for it is speedily and permanently cured by DR. HULL'S celebrated ANTI-FEVER PILLS. They never fail to cure the chills and fever the first day, when used according to direction, and do not sicken the stomach or operate upon the bowels. Thousands of certificates have been presented to the proprietor by planters of the first respectability, physicians of eminence and others who have used them.

The following certificate was given by three highly respectable Planters, near Life Post Office, Talledega Co. Ala., one of whom had used twelve boxes of the Pills in his own family.

This is to certify that we have used Dr. Hull's Fever and Ague Pills in our families in several cases of Fever, and Chills and Fever; and their administration has been attended with complete success. In no case have they failed to have the desired effect when used according to directions. We think they are a good Pill, and would cheerfully recommend them to all persons subject to Fever and Chills and Fever. Given under our hands,

Feb. 9, 1843, JAMES BAGLY,
May 3, " JAMES MONTGOMERY.
June 29, " HARRIS TAYLOR.

For sale by B. Oats, Charlotte,
J. & R. Winecoff, & Co. Concord,
J. & W. Murphy, & J. H. Enness, Salisbury.

Each box contains 20 doses of Pills, with full directions for using them. Price $1 per box.

And may be found generally on enquiry in the Cities and Villages in the State.

Cough Lozenges

DR. HULL'S COUGH LOZENGES are most rapidly superceding all other preparations for the releif of Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Whooping-cough, Catarrah, Tightness of the chest, Bronchitis, and similar pulmonary affections.

One box of these Lozenges will often do more good in cases of incipient consumption than can be realized by a change of climate. No cough, however deeply seated, can resist their tranquilizing influences and all diseases of the lungs, throat, and other organs of respiration, if not utterly beyond the power of medicine, readily yield to these invaluable Lozenges.

ALSO DR. HULL'S

Worm Lozenges

The surest, and safest Medicines ever discovered for expelling worms from children:

Only Read what they have done!

Lauderdale Co. (Tenn.) Aug. 9, 1844.

DR. CALVIN E. HULL.

DEAR SIR: Your agent left with me a quantity of your Worm and Cough Lozenges for sale; I have used a part of them in my family and sold the balance; I have had a family about 24 years and I pronounce your Lozenges the best medicine for the complaints they are designed to cure that I have ever used in my family, please forward me a supply as soon as possible.

Yours, with respect,
LEONARD DERNIDANT.

Price 25 cents per box, with full directions for using. For sale in Charlotte by

B. OATES.

And may be found generally in all the towns and villages in the State. 85-F

DR. CHARLES J. FOX,

STILL continues the practice of medicine in Charlotte, and will give carful attention to all cases confided to his skill His office is No. 6, White Row of the Mansion House. His charges, as heretofore shall be moderate.

April 17 1843